






**CONTINUOUS ASSEMBLIES OF POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE UNITS****Publication number:** GB1559606**Publication date:** 1980-01-23**Inventor:****Applicant:** HERVE & FILS SA**Classification:****- international:** *B41L1/32; B42D5/02; B41L1/00; B42D5/00; (IPC1-7):*  
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## (54) CONTINUOUS ASSEMBLIES OF POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE UNITS

(71) We, HERVE ET FILS S.A., a French Company, residing at 90 Boulevard de la Villette 75019 Paris (France) do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

The present invention relates to continuous assemblies for forming envelopes with incorporated documents.

To facilitate the processing of office forms for mass correspondence, various types of continuous assemblies are commercially available, which are designed for passage through a suitable printer, for example, a computer print-out device enabling a user to print matter thereon.

These assemblies are usually delivered to a user folded accordion-style along transverse lines of weakness, each part of an accordion element being for forming an envelope which is sealable by the user. After passage through a printer the assembly is separated into individual envelopes in a breaker or cutting device. Usually the assembly has perforated margins which enable it to be positively driven by sprockets through the processing machines. The perforated margins are adapted to be detached either by continuous cutting (in the breaker or the transverse cutting device) or by the addressee (by means of detachable perforations extending longitudinally of the assembly).

The assembly may be imprinted over all or a part of the surface of one or more of the individual parts which form it, with matter of a general nature (e.g. the business letter-head of the sender, an indication of the time for reply, a list of products or services placed at the disposal of the addressee, a method of settlement, forms to be filled, trade marks, signs, patterns for decoration or to prevent the content being read through the transparent folder). This imprinting is repeated on each individual envelope and may be pre-printed leaving only personalised printing (that relating to a given addressee) to be effected by the users printer.

When each envelope has been sealed the assembly is in the form of a wad of superposed and continuous paper strips on parts of which the particular information printed by the users printer machine is selectively reproduced (for example by carbon areas, reactive papers or self-reproducing paper). Such articles are commonly denoted by the term "mailers". A recording or checking strip, which is separate from the uppermost strip may be used to record all the information printed by the user. The uppermost strip forms the front walls of successive envelopes and the lowermost strip the back walls of those envelopes. These two strips are sealed by two longitudinally extending lines of adhesive parallel to the detachable side margins of the assembly, and by transverse glueing lines to either side of each of the lines of weakness separating the individual parts of the strips. The strips intermediate the upper and lower strips form the internal documents and may include an envelope (called a return envelope) by which an addressee may reply. Any included envelope is suitably cut out so as not to overlap and be "stuck" by at least, by the the transverse lines of adhesive. Lines of perforations are formed on all or some of the strips to permit opening of the envelope and the seizing of the incorporated documents of each envelope by tearing away at least one transverse or lateral strip (or automatically by a sudden pull applied at a certain point). The intermediate strips are joined together and with the upper and lower strips, at only one of their longitudinal side edges, that is to say each intermediate document has three free edges and one detachable side edge.

These envelopes have a number of disadvantages; firstly, the assembly into a wad the different strips requires a large machine of specialised form and of high cost which needs to be supplied by as many spools as there are strips, and must provide for the cutting-out of the intermediate strips, the glueing together of the strips, and the formation of folders for folding. Moreover, when the intermediate strips are held at only one of their side edges those edges are

significantly thicker than their other edges which interferes with the formation of a "wad" and limits the number of intermediate documents. Lastly as the folders are sealed during manufacture, none of the inside documents may then be directly printed upon, which prevents their passage through an optical or a magnetic readout machine.

Continuous assemblies of mailers which are not sealed in manufacture have been proposed, notably of the letter-card type. In these assemblies each panel of the foldable elements includes at least three flaps which may each receive a direct impression. According to the number of flaps and the method of folding employed (folding accordion-style or in rolling fashion) the address of the intended recipient is carried directly on the part forming the face of the sealed folder or appears through a window formed on said face part after having been printed on another. After passage through the printer the various panels are separated (as has been stated above) and each envelope is folded along said weakness lines separating the different parts, preferably in a suitable folding machine, and sealed automatically simply with pressure (using lines of self-adhesive areas) or by pressure and heating (using thermo-adhesive stripes).

On receipt, an addressee opens these envelopes by detaching narrow strips (defined by said lines of perforations) on three sides (or at least on two opposite sides) of the envelope and unsticking the third side if it involves self-adhesive areas.

These letter-cards have certain drawbacks, the worst of which is the limitation in the number of individual parts. It is difficult to have more than three such parts whilst staying within reasonable limits as to the length of the continuous assembly. If all the parts may receive a direct impression (contrary to the internal documents of a "mailer") it is not possible to have an end part detachable by the user with a lower free edge for optical read-out (reply-card, universal payment voucher or the like), unless the separation into envelopes is effected by cutting. Again if the detachable part has to include two free edges (for example a lower edge and right-hand edge) to pass into a magnetic read-out machine (for a cheque for example) it is necessary for the corresponding part to be cut laterally on the right-hand side, during manufacture, which involves interruptions in the right-hand lateral driving margin with the possibility of mishaps.

In all cases the internal documents are derived from single continuous strips (letter-cards) or are obtained by flat cutting-out of intermediate strips paid out from spools. It is impossible to incorporate in the cor-

respondence units of these continuous assemblies, documents arising from other sources such as a large cross-folded printed form, plastics material cards, a facsimile or a catalogue.

Finally, it is known to attach by gluing to a simple continuous strip provided with marginal perforations (or any other means enabling it to be driven by sprockets) single leaves, wads of leaves or pockets, enabling the elements to pass through an automatic printer. The continuous strip is then called a support strip or pilot strip. The forming machines enabling this to be carried out are simple, relatively inexpensive and can accurately position the attached elements.

According to the invention there is provided a continuous assembly for forming postal envelopes with incorporated documents, each incorporated document being attached to a corresponding part of a continuous base strip by gluing a detachable top flange of the incorporated document to the strip, which flange is disposed substantially parallel to two transverse weakening lines defining the part, said base strip being provided with means enabling its feed through a printer and other processing machines and being adapted to form individual envelopes after separation of said parts, each part having at least one tear line enabling a sealed envelope to be opened.

This general arrangement enables different types of envelopes to be produced which are sealable either before or after passage through a printer simply by pressure (self-adhesion) or pressure and heat (thermo-adhesion). The description which follows relates to the principal types possible, from among which a user may choose according to the requirements imposed by the operation to be carried out and the nature of the documents (for example by the dimensions of incorporated documents, by the necessity of directly printing on the incorporated documents the addresses which might appear on the incorporated documents, or by the equipment that he has available—single impression printer, double impression or Y printer—by the envelope separation equipment, or by the automatic folding machine).

The following description of various embodiments of the invention refers to the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 shows an assembly of folders embodying the invention, which sealed in the course of manufacture;

Figure 2 shows a continuous strip of folders embodying the invention; sealed after their passage through a printer;

Figures 3a and 3b show one of the folders of an assembly comprising two panels and intended to be sealed by folding;

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Figures 4a and 4b, 5a and 5b, 6a and 6b, 7a and 7b show respectively four modifications of a two panel folder;

5 Figure 8 shows the top opening means of a folder as shown in Figures 1 or 2 or 3a, 3b or 5a, 5b;

Figure 9 shows the lateral opening means of a folder as shown in Figures 7a and 7b;

10 Figures 10a and 10b show a three panel folder designed to be folded accordion-style;

Figures 11a and 11b show a three panel folder designed for rolled folding; and

15 Figures 12a, 12b and 12c show respectively three phases of the cross-wise folding of a folder derived from a continuous assembly.

20 In the following description and claims everything placed inside a folder is termed "the incorporated document". The incorporated document may comprise a single leaf or a wad of leaves or a heterogeneous group which may include one or more leaves, diverse elements such as folded prints, return envelopes, plastics materials cards or other elements having a flat face and being of relatively slight thickness. The elements forming the incorporated document are formed into wads by joining at their tops either directly or by means of flanges attached to the elements—or again after having fixed said elements on support leaves overlapping at the top, by means of incisions in the support leaves or adhesive "wedges" or spots of glue. The various elements of an incorporated document may come from different sources and their dimensions may vary.

40 The whole useful portion of each element (or of the support leaf of each element) is detachable from a narrow stacking strip which has the same width for all the elements (or element supports). The glued stacking of these strips obtained by the assembly into a wad will be denoted below by the expression "the flange of the incorporated document". Thus the incorporated document may be separated from its flange.

50 A characteristic of all the elements of the incorporated documents in the continuous assemblies of envelopes herein described is to present all their free edges (when they are arranged on the support leaves) or three free edges (when they are stacked directly). In all the described embodiments the incorporated document passes to a printer with its foremost, consequently, the top edge of each element is not free. This is a feature not found in any known assembly.

60 In the various described embodiments of the invention, the assembly includes driving means comprising marginal strips formed

with a plurality of equi-spaced perforations. These strips may be cut off in an envelope separating device or separated by the addressee by means of further lines of perforations enabling detachment of the marginal strips. The latter case has been assumed in the figures, but it must be understood that the marginal strips could be eliminated if desired. In the same way, any other known drive means could be used.

80 Figure 1 shows an assembly of folders embodying the invention. Each incorporated document 1 is attached, by gluing a top flange 2 of it onto a respective part 3 of a continuous strip 4 (called a base strip). The base strip 4 comprises means 6 enabling it to be driven by sprockets in processing machines and mechanographic printing machines. Each part 3 of the strip 4 extends between two transverse lines of weakness 5a and 5b which enable the strip to be folded in accordion style. Gluing of the incorporated documents 1 to the parts 3 is effected in a conventional manner. Whilst the incorporated documents are being fixed to the base strip (or thereafter) the strip 4 has glue stripes 7 applied to it which extend parallel to and at a short distance from each side of each part 3. At the same time tear lines are applied to the strip which may extend transversely as shown in Figure 1 (such that it coincides with the line of separation 10 of the flange from the incorporated document) or longitudinally (as will be described below).

105 The strip 4 passes in the direction F to an assembly machine where it is assembled by clamping the marginal zones (in an operation called crimp-locking) with a continuous strip 11 of the same width (called a covering strip) and—if necessary—a strip 12 (called an archive or check strip). Each of strips 11 and 12 has transverse weakness lines dividing them into parts identical with those of strip 4. Each part of the cover strip 11 also includes a tear line 13, which, when assembled, is in register with the tear line 8 of the corresponding part of the strip 4.

115 The parts of strip 11 and the corresponding parts of the strip 4 are fastened together over the whole of their periphery by the glue stripes 7. The strips 7 instead of being placed on the front of the strip 4 could be arranged on the back of the strip 11. They could also be replaced by thermo-adhesive strips (if heated rollers are available for the assembly) or by self-adhesive lines arranged in conjugate manner, to be in register, on the front of the strip 4 and the back of the strip 11.

The assembly when formed is folded, each fold being at a weakness line of the strips.

130 In order that the impression of the printer should subsequently transfer to the

uppermost element of the incorporated document—through the cover strip 11—this uppermost element is self-reproducing. Alternatively the uppermost element may have a front surface reacting chemically with the back surfaces of strip 11, or the strip 11 may include carboned areas. In the same way, when a strip 12 is used, it is possible to obtain an impression from a printer onto the front of the strip 11 through strip 12.

After opening the strip 12, and separation into envelopes by breaking or cutting along the weakness lines of the strips 4 and 11, a plurality of sealed envelopes is obtained the front walls of which are formed by the parts of the strip 11 and the back walls of which are formed by the parts of the strip 4. The tearing of the lines 8 and 13 (which are in register) enables the opening of the envelope by an addressee and extraction of the incorporated document 1.

Figure 2 shows a modification in which the envelopes are not sealed until after passage through a printer. This arrangement may be adopted to enable direct printing on the front element of the incorporated document. It is not possible with such an arrangement to have an archive or check strip 12. Here again, each incorporated document 1 is attached by gluing at its top flange 2 to a part 3 of a continuous base strip 4. Since the strip 4 is intended to pass into a printer, it is delivered to the user folded accordion style. The peripheral gluing means 14 of each part may only be thermo-adhesive stripes or lines of self-adhesive areas which are in register with corresponding lines 16 on the back of the cover strip 15. The strips 4 and 15 include perforations and tear lines as in the embodiment of Figure 1. The strip 15 does not pass into the printer and each of its parts is provided with a window 17 arranged to be positioned during assembly in register with the zone of the incorporated document which has received the name and address of the intended recipient.

After passage into the printer and before separation into individual envelopes the two strips 4 and 15 are joined in superposition (by virtue of the gluing means 14-16) by passage between two rollers, and possibly by heating.

In the following embodiments the envelopes are sealed after passage through a printer, the incorporated document being directly printed upon. These embodiments do not include a cover strip, the assembly being formed solely by folding the base strip, and the gluing means may only be self-adhesive or thermo-adhesive. The lines of self-adhesive areas or the stripes of the thermo-adhesive material will hereafter be

denoted by the expression "self gluing lines".

In Figures 3a-3b, 4a-4b, 5a-5b, 6a-6b and 7a-7b only a single panel of a continuous base strip is shown to part of which an incorporated document is attached by gluing at its top flange 2. The panel has on each side edge, a fraction of the marginal strip 6 of perforations enabling the continuous strip to be driven by sprockets. The marginal strips 6 are detachable by means of tear lines 18.

The panel is divided into two parts 19a and 19b, which are foldable upon one another about a fold line 20 running longitudinally of the continuous base strip (in Figures 3a-3b, 4a-4b) or transversely thereof (at 21, in Figures 5a-5b, 6a-6b and 7a-7b).

The incorporated document is attached to the part 19a. The part 19b, which forms the face of the envelope when it is folded over the part 19a to enclose the incorporated document, has a window 22 which is in register with that zone of the incorporated document which has printed on it the name and address of the intended recipient.

Gluing lines 23 extend parallel to and at a short distance from the four sides of each panel. Thus when the two parts are folded on one another, the envelope may readily be sealed.

Various ways of opening the sealed envelope may be enabled.

In Figures 4a-4b and 6a-6b, a frame 24 of detachable perforations is provided, inside the frame formed on each panel by the gluing lines 23. This frame enables the opening of the folder by tearing along three sides of the folder as with an ordinary letter-card.

In Figure 3a-3b and 5a-5b the panel has two transversely extending tear lines 25 and 26 of perforations disposed symmetrically to either side of the longitudinal fold line 20 or transverse fold line 21. Each of these lines is formed by two segments 25a and 25b and 26a-26b connected at the centre of said lines by a half-moon sector 25c, 26c as shown, and one of the lines, 25, coincides with the separating line 27 of the flange from the incorporated document.

It will be seen that after tearing off the marginal strips 6, it is necessary only to tear along the superimposed lines 25 and 26 to open the sealed envelope, and release the incorporated document and to be able to grip that document by means of the half-moon sector. If instead of detachable perforations, the segments 25a, 25b, 26a, 26b are breakage lines with weak attachments as well as the separating line 27, the openings of the folder and the extraction of the incorporated document may be carried out

simultaneously by a sudden pull exerted at the level of the half-moon sectors (see Figure 8).

This method of opening may also be applied to envelopes formed as has been mentioned with respect to Figures 1 and 2 by means of tear lines such as 8 and 13 (Figure 1) comprising a half-moon sector such as 28 provided on the base strip and the cover strip.

For the embodiments of Figures 7a and 7b, opening of the envelopes is effected in the same way by means of tear lines 29, 30 with a half-moon sector, at the side of the envelope (see Figure 9). However, the incorporated document 1 can only be extracted by tearing and is unnecessary for the line of separation 27 from its flange to be a fragile rupture line. Of course, this lateral opening arrangement (which is similar to that of known "mailers") may be adapted for the envelopes of Figures 1, 2 and 3a-3b, if the tear lines are suitably arranged.

In Figures 10a-10b and 11a-11b a single panel of a continuous base strip is shown. This panel is divided into three parts 31a, 31b, 31c by two parallel fold lines 32a, 32b. In the Examples shown the fold lines run transversely of the continuous base strip, and the parts are of equal size (or substantially of equal size); but it will be seen that the fold lines could extend longitudinally and that one of the end parts could be smaller than the other two. The incorporated document 1 is attached to one of the parts by gluing at its top flange 2. Two lines of detachable perforations 33a-33b are formed on the panel parallel to and in the vicinity of the two sides perpendicular to the fold lines 32a, 32b.

In Figures 10a-10b, the three parts are designed to be folded accordion-fashion. The zone intended to receive the address of the proposed recipient is provided on the end part 31a the front of which is on the outside of the sealed envelope. Sealing is achieved by means of gluing lines 34 framing the front of the assembly formed by the two parts 31b and 31c, and 35 framing the back of the assembly formed by the two parts 31a and 31b. The envelope is opened by tearing along the two lines of perforations 33a and 33b and by unsticking the ends of the two end parts.

In Figures 11a-11b the three parts are folded upon one another in rolling fashion. The incorporated document 1 is attached to one, 31c, of the end parts. The zone intended to receive the address of the intended recipient is provided on the other end part or (as in the Example shown) on the incorporated document; and the central part 31b has a window 36 which, when the envelope is assembled is in register with the

said zone. Sealing is achieved by means of gluing lines 37 and 38 on the front of the panel and back of the part 31c. Opening is effected by tearing along the lines of perforations 33a and 33b and unsticking the end of the part 31a forming the back of the envelope.

Figures 12a-12b-12c show a panel of a continuous base strip. The front of the panel has gluing lines 39 formed on it which run parallel to and are spaced from three of its sides and three lines 41 of perforations. The panel has two fold lines 42 and 43, one parallel to the edge free of the gluing means and perforations, and slightly displaced towards that edge from the transverse median of the panel and the running along the longitudinal median so as to form four parts or areas 44a, 44b, 44c and 44c on the panel. In the Example shown said free edge is the lower transverse edge of the panel, the fold line displaced with respect to the corresponding median is the line 43 and the areas 44a and 44b any larger than the areas 45a and 45b. The incorporated document 1 is attached to one of the areas by gluing at its top flange 2. Self-adhesive gluing lines 40 are provided on the back of the panel along and in the vicinity of the shifted fold lines 43 (as shown) and, perpendicular to said line, along the sides of the small areas 45a and 45b (as shown). One of the large areas 44b has a window 46 which, when the envelope is assembled (after folding the panel), is in register with the zone of the small area (or of the incorporated document when the latter is attached to said area as in the Example shown), carrying the name and address of the intended recipient.

The envelope is opened by tearing along the lines of perforations 41, that is to say the two sides of the sealed envelope which do not correspond to a fold and unsticking the gluing lines along the shifted fold line 43.

In all the embodiments including lines of self-adhesive areas, in order not to interfere with the accordion style folding of the continuous base strip, the areas are placed according to the arrangements provided in French Patent Specifications No. 1 215 307 or No. 75 12 994.

Of course, any type of printing may be carried out—before assembly—outside the zones of the base strip, and of the elements of the incorporated document intended to receive printed information.

When windows are provided, they may be sealed with an attached transparent leaf. It must be understood that the expression "attached to a part" (or "an area") applied to the incorporated document, signifies that the document covers said part or said area at least partially, but that its

flange may be glued to an adjacent part (or area). The separation line of said flange coincides with the fold line separating the parts (or areas) concerned when this line is transversal, as is the case shown in Figures 11a-11b, 12a-12b-12c but which could also be the case for Figures 6a-6b, 7a-7b or 10a-10b.

Lastly, if in all the described Examples each envelope is formed from a complete panel of the continuous base strip, it must be clear (especially when the folders are sealed by folding around transverse lines as in Figures 5a-5b, 6a-6b, 7a-7b, 10a-10b and 11a-11b, and when a Y impression printer is available) that each panel of the base strip may comprise two envelopes located side-by-side. In this case the machine performing the separation into envelopes includes a median longitudinal cutting means for the assembly.

It will be seen that the described embodiments provide arrangements reducing the cost of mass correspondence units or envelopes, enabling the incorporation in each envelope of heterogeneous documents coming from one or more sources and, for certain purposes, enabling at least one internal leaf of an incorporated document to be printed directly upon by a printer.

#### WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. A continuous assembly for forming postal envelopes with incorporated documents, each incorporated document being attached to a corresponding part of a continuous base strip by gluing a detachable top flange of the incorporated document to the strip, which flange is disposed substantially parallel to two transverse weakening lines defining the part, said base strip being provided with means enabling its feed through a printer and other processing machines and being adapted to form individual envelopes after separation of said parts, each part having at least one tear line enabling a sealed envelope to be opened.

2. An assembly according to Claim 1 in which said strips are joined prior to printing thereon by a user, wherein the continuous base strip with attached incorporated documents is fastened to a cover strip of substantially the same width and covering said incorporated documents, the base and cover strips being fastened together by means of gluing lines formed to extend parallel to, and at a short distance from, each of the four sides of each part of the face of the base strip and/or the back of the cover strip and wherein the leaf or first leaf of each incorporated document is self-reproducing or adapted to react with the back of the cover strip to enable it to receive an impression of a printer through said cover strip.

3. An assembly according to Claim 1 in which each envelope is sealed after passage through a printer, wherein the continuous base strip with attached incorporated documents is fastened, at its entry to a breaker or cutting device for separating the individual envelopes, to a cover strip which covers said incorporated documents by means of gluing lines formed to register with one another and extend parallel to, and be spaced a short distance from, each of the four sides of each part on the front of the base strip and/or the back of the cover strip, and wherein the cover strip has windows which register with zones of the first element of the incorporated documents which receive from a printer the address of the intended recipient.

4. An assembly according to Claim 1, wherein each envelope is sealed after passage through a printer, wherein the base strip is divided into a plurality of panels divided into two parts foldable upon one another along a fold line extending transversely or longitudinally thereof, wherein gluing lines are formed to register with one another and extend parallel to, and be spaced a short distance from, each of the four sides of each panel on the face of the strip, wherein an incorporated document is attached to one of the parts of each panel whilst the other part of each panel has a window arranged to register with a zone of the first element of an incorporated document which receives the address of the intended recipient.

5. An assembly according to Claim 1, in which the envelope is sealed after passage through a printer, wherein the base strip is divided into a plurality of each of which is divided into three parts by two longitudinally or transversely extending fold lines, wherein an incorporated document is attached to one of the parts of each panel, wherein the surfaces of the parts which meet one another during folding of the panel have gluing lines formed to register with one another formed thereon and so arranged as to fasten said surfaces over the whole of their perimeter and wherein each panel has two lines of perforations to extending along two sides of the panel in a direction perpendicular to said fold lines.

6. An assembly according to Claim 5, wherein the parts of each panel are arranged for folding in accordion fashion, the zone designed to receive the address of the intended recipient is provided on that one of the two end parts whose face, when the envelope is assembled, lies on the outside of the sealed envelope and wherein the incorporated document is attached to one of the other parts.

7. An assembly according to Claim 5, wherein the parts of each panel are ar-

5 ranged for folding in rolling fashion, the incorporated document is attached to one of the end parts, the zone designed to receive the address of the intended recipient is provided on the other end part or on the incorporated document, and wherein the middle part is provided with said window for facing said zone after the folding.

10 8. An assembly according to Claim 1, in which the envelope is sealed after passage through a printer, wherein the base strip is divided into a plurality of panels, the front of each panel having gluing lines formed to extend parallel to and be spaced from three sides of each panel each panel further having three lines of perforations extending parallel to said gluing lines and two fold lines, one of which extends parallel to the edge free of gluing lines and perforations and being slightly shifted towards said edge from the corresponding median of the panel and the other of which extends along the other median of the panel so as to form on the panel four parts or areas, wherein the incorporated document is attached to one of said parts, wherein the back of the panel carries gluing lines extending along and in the vicinity of fold line separating the two smaller of the parts from the two larger and along the two sides of said smaller parts extending normally of said fold line and wherein one of the two larger parts has a window which after folding the panel is in register with that zone of a smaller part, or of the incorporated document, upon which the address of an intended recipient has been printed.

40 9. An assembly according to any one of Claims 2, 3, and 4, wherein the base and cover strips, or each of the two parts for forming an envelope which face one another after assembly carry a line of perforations coinciding with the line of separation of said flange and of the detachable portion of the incorporated document, these lines being interrupted at their median portions to form two segments joined by a half-moon sector, so that each sealed envelope may be opened by tearing along said lines of perforations.

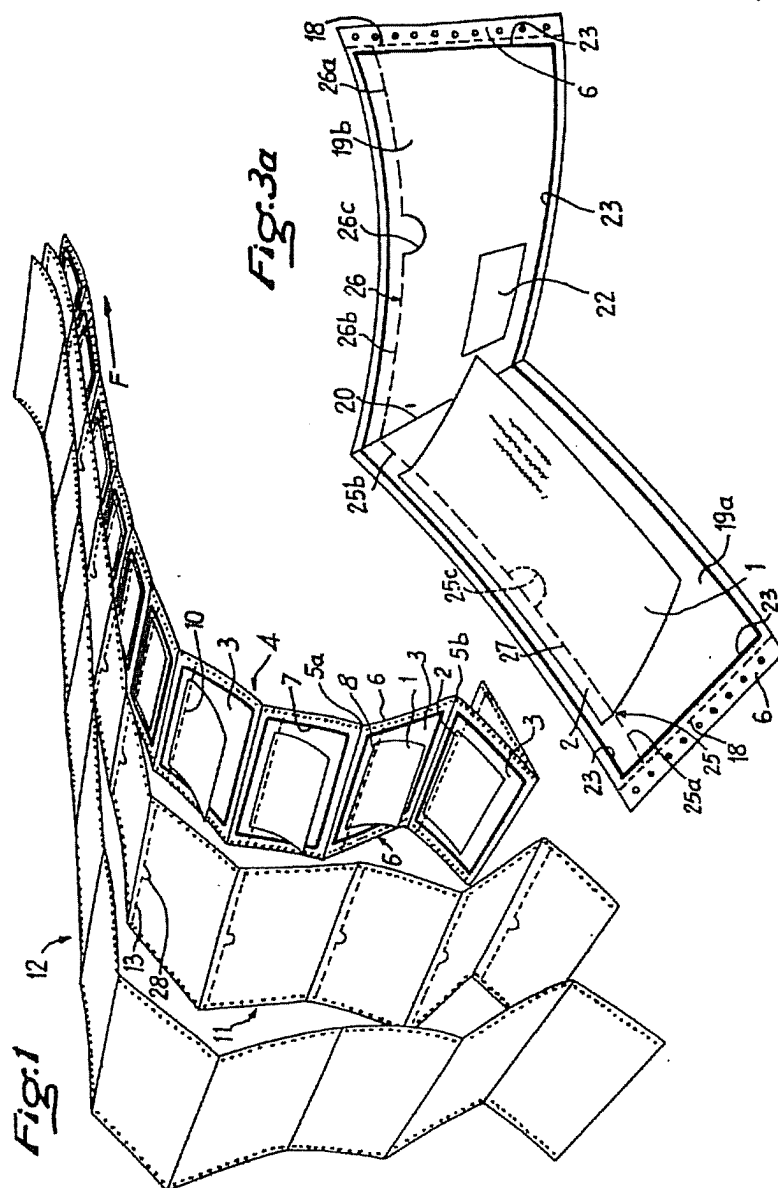
45 10. An assembly according to any one of Claims 2, 3 and 4, wherein the line of separation of the flange and of the detachable portion of the incorporated document is a breakage line and wherein the base strip and the cover strip or each of the two parts for forming an envelope which face one another after assembly, carry a lateral line of perforations located slightly between the outside of the lateral edge of the incorporated document and that of the envelope, and interrupted to form two segments joined by a half-moon sector, so that a sealed envelope may be opened by tearing along said line of perforations, whilst the incorporated document is extracted from the envelope.

55 11. An assembly according to Claim 3 or Claim 4, in which within the frame formed by the gluing lines there is provided a frame of detachable perforations enabling the opening of a sealed envelope by tearing along three sides thereof, and unfolding.

70 12. A continuous assembly for forming postal envelopes with incorporated documents substantially as herein described and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

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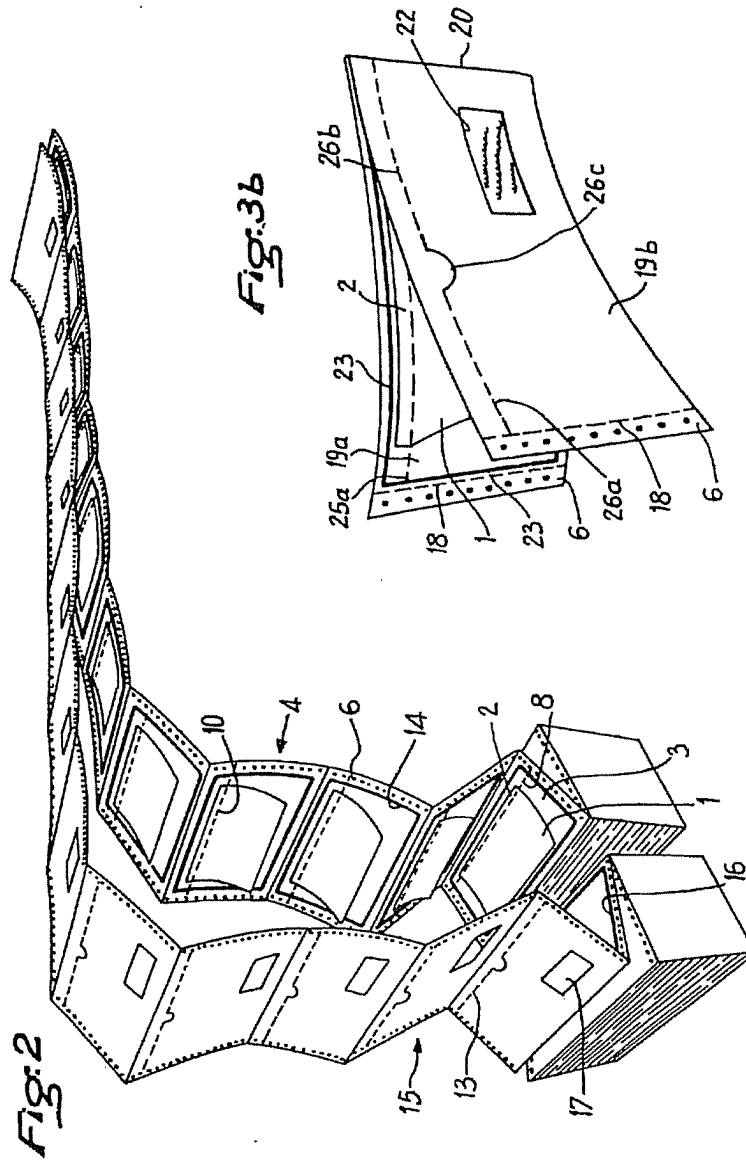


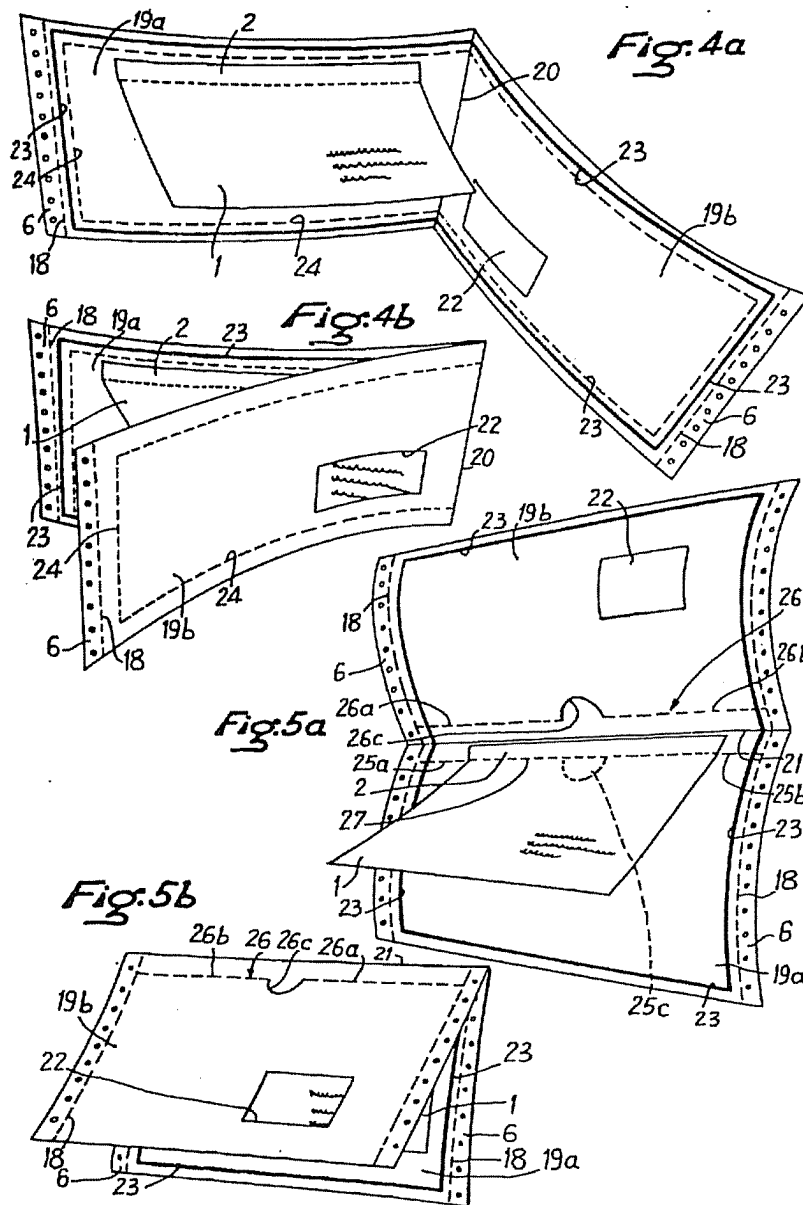
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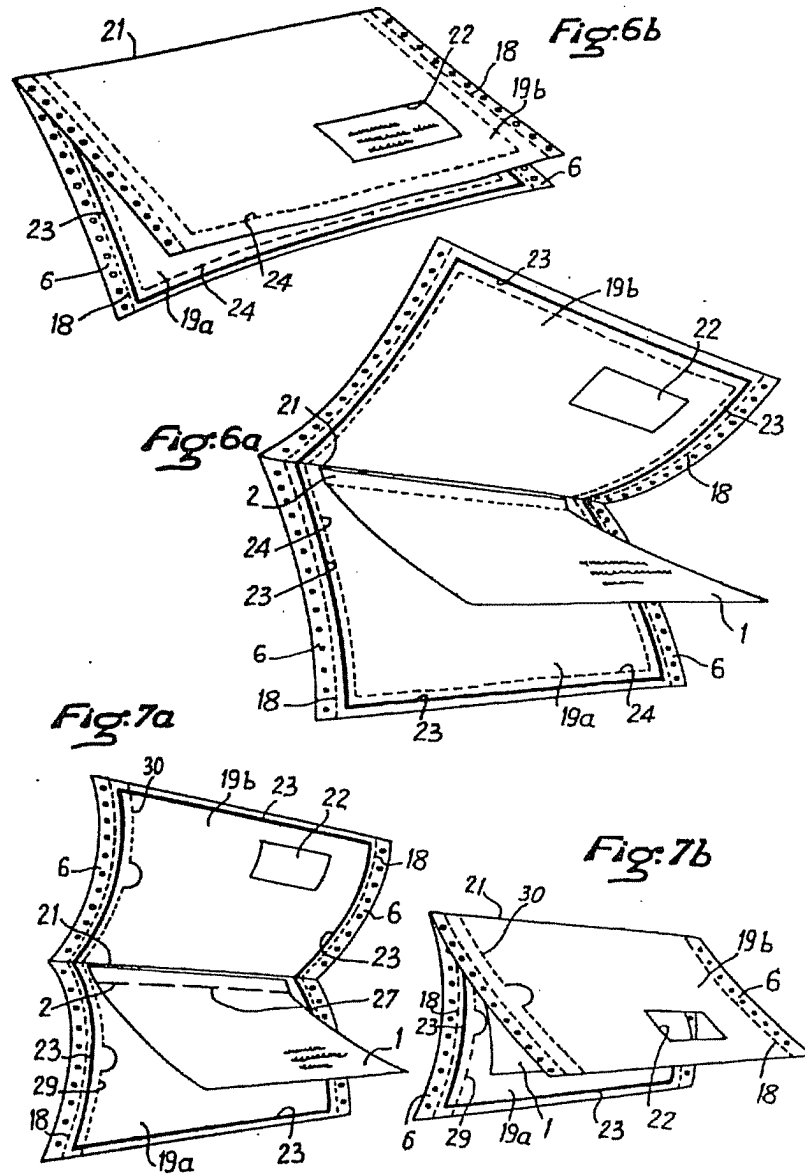
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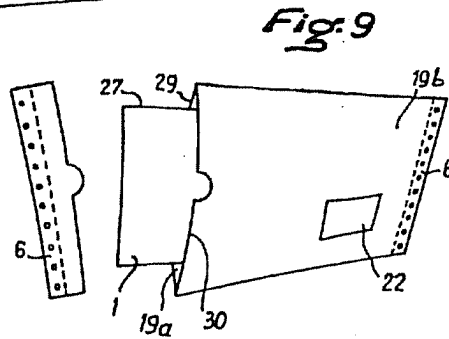
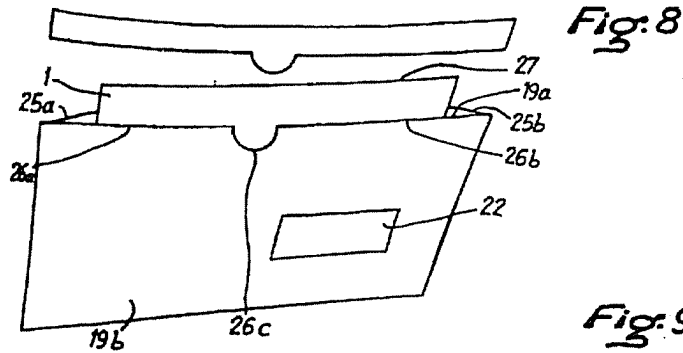
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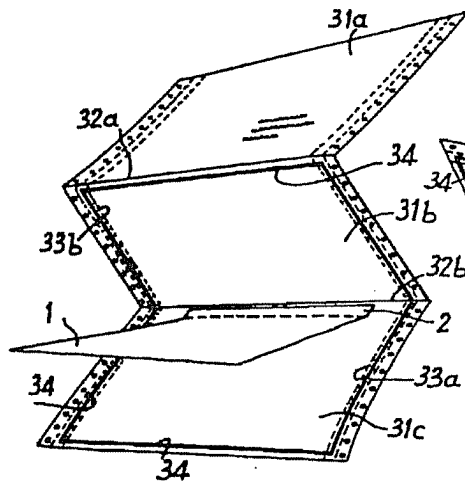




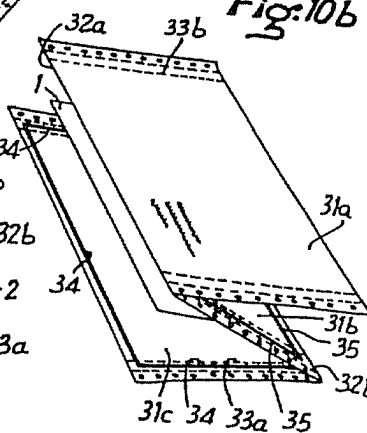


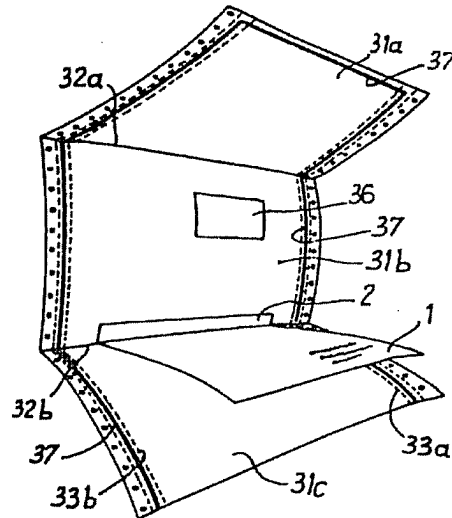


**Fig. 10a**



**Fig. 10b**



*Fig. 11a**Fig. 11b*